



The University of Missouri Bulletin

the missouri honor awards for
distinguished service in journalism

1954



VOL. 55, NO. 42, JOURNALISM SERIES 134. PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI AT ROOM 102, BUILDING T-3, COLUMBIA, MISSOURI. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER, JANUARY 2, 1914, AT THE POST OFFICE AT COLUMBIA, MISSOURI, UNDER THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912. ISSUED FOUR TIMES MONTHLY OCTOBER THROUGH MAY, THREE TIMES MONTHLY JUNE THROUGH SEPTEMBER. 4,500. DEC. 8, 1954.

*THE CEREMONY ATTENDANT ON
THE PRESENTATION OF THE AWARDS
FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM*

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL Presentation of the Missouri Honor Awards for Distinguished Service in Journalism occurred on Friday afternoon of the forty-fifth annual Journalism Week, April 25 through May 1, 1954.

Before a company of students, faculty, editors and publishers, and friends of the School of Journalism, assembled in the auditorium of Jay H. Neff Hall, awards were presented to the following medalists:

THE CLEVELAND PRESS
LE FIGARO
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
TURNER CATLEDGE
JOSEPH COSTA
HARRY D. GUY
W. C. HEWITT

The Missouri Honor Awards for Distinguished Service in Journalism are based upon records of outstanding performance over many years, rather than upon particular instances of journalistic brilliance. A special committee of the faculty each year submits a list of journalists, newspapers, and magazines to a confidential Advisory Council made up of leaders in various departments of journalism, and in many cases special committees are set up to consider special problems that may arise in connection with the choosing of the medalists of that year. The nominees presented by this faculty committee upon the advice of the council are voted on by the faculty and the elections are certified by the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri.

Nominations for the 1955 awards may be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty at any time prior to February 1, 1955.

ADDRESS. DEAN EARL F. ENGLISH
2:30 P.M., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1954
JAY H. NEFF AUDITORIUM

SEVERAL YEARS AGO the dean inaugurated a kind of tradition that on this occasion he would say something that might be of interest to this group, and it seemed to me today, in a few minutes, I should bring to your attention something I believe will be of interest to you.

It was just seventy-five years ago that the first journalism course was offered at the University of Missouri, and that was the first catalogued credit course in any college or university to include in its title the word "journalism" or any similar term. You all know about the School of Journalism being the first in the world.

For the eight years from 1877 to 1885, David R. McAnally, Jr., was head of the English Department of the University; indeed, for the first few years of that term he *was* the English Department. Before accepting the chair of English at the University, McAnally had been a contributor to his father's St. Louis Christian Advocate, an important Methodist weekly, and a writer of special articles for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He was a man of wide intellectual interests, the author of a thoughtful little book entitled "The Philosophy of Poetry," and a writer on a remarkably varied set of topics. When he became professor of English at the University, he included in the curriculum such unconventional subjects as political economy, the modern novel, and journalism.

The first journalism course in any university, then, was described under "Special Studies" in the Missouri University Catalog for 1879-1880 (pp. 49-50) as follows: "History of Journalism. Lectures, with practical explanations of daily newspaper life. The Spectator, the London Times, the New York Herald." This course was carried in the catalog until McAnally retired, in 1885, to accept a position as editorial writer on the Globe-Democrat.

It is interesting to note in the list of students for this year of 1879-1880

the name of Charles H. Grasty, who was doubtless inspired by this course to his notable career; he was successively publisher of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press, editor of the Baltimore Sun, and war correspondent and treasurer of the New York Times.

But it is even more interesting to find that this initial offering in journalism education, in Missouri and in the world, was of a practical kind—"with practical explanations of daily newspaper life." The Spectator was studied, to be sure, but so also was that great exemplar of rough-and-ready, day-by-day journalism, the New York Herald.

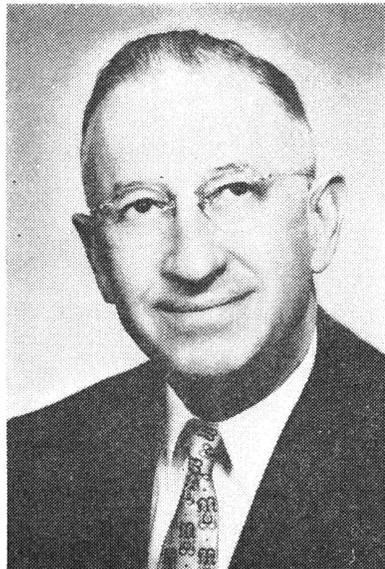
And so we wish to commemorate by this statement the seventy-fifth anniversary of education for journalism, and to pay a small but hearty tribute to the boldness and foresight of an almost forgotten educator and journalist, David R. McAnally, Jr.



TURNER CATLEDGE



JOSEPH COSTA

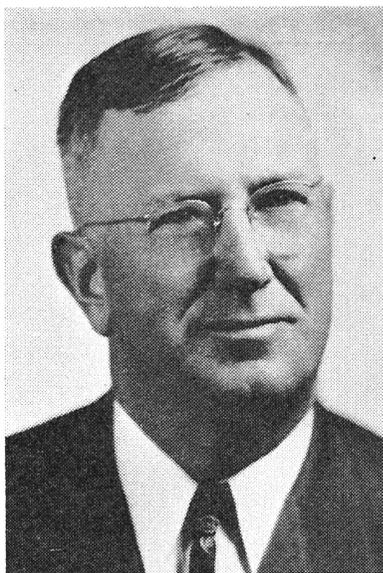


HARRY D. GUY



NICHOLAS CHATELAIN
(LE FIGARO)

*Recipients
of the
Missouri Honor Awards
for
Distinguished Service
in Journalism
1954*



W. C. HEWITT



LOUIS B. SELTZER
(THE CLEVELAND PRESS)



GILBERT GROSVENOR
(THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE)

CITATIONS AND RESPONSES

The Cleveland Press

TO THE CLEVELAND PRESS,
IN RECOGNITION OF ITS LONG RECORD
OF OUTSTANDING COMMUNITY SERVICE
TO THE CITY OF CLEVELAND,
ITS FORTHRIGHT EDITORIAL INTEREST IN LOCAL AFFAIRS
AND ITS CONTINUOUS CHAMPIONSHIP
OF MINORITY GROUPS AND OF
THE COMMON MAN

RESPONSE, LOUIS B. SELTZER

On behalf of The Cleveland Press, I receive this with great pride and as a mandate to go forward into the future and try to earn it.

I was interested in Dean English's statement that this is the 75th anniversary of the beginning of education for journalism at the University of Missouri. Coincidentally, it is likewise the 75th anniversary of the paper which today receives an award at the hands of the University of Missouri. Seventy-five years is a long time for a distinguished record of the University of Missouri, but I wonder why it took them that long to award the honor medal.

Le Figaro

TO LE FIGARO
IN RECOGNITION OF MORE THAN
A CENTURY AND A QUARTER
OF ADMIRABLE JOURNALISTIC SERVICE
TO THE PEOPLE OF FRANCE AND OF THE WORLD,
ITS HIGH REPUTATION OVER A LONG PERIOD
FOR SUPERLATIVE WRITING IN ITS EDITORIAL ARTICLES
AND OF ITS PRESENT HIGH RANK AMONG
THE WORLD'S DISTINGUISHED
NEWSPAPERS

RESPONSE, NICHOLAS CHATELAIN

I am not accepting this medal for myself, of course. My publisher and general manager of *Le Figaro* was unable at this time to leave Paris, and I am happy to be the delegate not only for himself but for our whole staff, and I know how proud he was and how proud we all were when we learned that your great School of Journalism had decided to honor our paper in this way.

The National Geographic Magazine

TO THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE
IN RECOGNITION OF ITS MATCHLESS SERVICE
OVER MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY
AS A TEACHER OF GEOGRAPHY
AND RELATED SCIENCES TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA,
ITS CONSISTENTLY FRIENDLY ATTITUDE TOWARD
THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD
AND ITS EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
IN INTEGRATING
POPULAR INTEREST
WITH SOUND SCIENTIFIC FACT

RESPONSE, GILBERT GROSVENOR

I am very happy and proud to receive for the National Geographic Magazine your generous citation and this beautiful, precious medal. By this splendid presentation, the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, the first school of journalism to be established in the entire world and the model of many other schools of journalism later founded, honors all the men and women who have built the National Geographic Magazine to the eminent position that you have so kindly described. It is fortunate for our Magazine that the distinction you confer is so great that there is honor enough to share with the multitude, past and present, associated in the work.

As I have been the editor and director of the National Geographic Magazine for fifty-five years, during which the edition has increased from 900 to 2,150,000, with your permission I take pleasure in telling the ladies and gentlemen present who these benefactors of geographic education have been. First I mention the Board of Trustees of the National Geographic Society, twenty-four in number, appointed for life, who initiated and direct the policy of the National Geographic Magazine. Every Trustee is distinguished for achieve-

ment in military or Government service, science, exploration, banking, or industry. Second, the editorial and clerical staff of 840 people that includes graduates of 100 colleges and universities. Third, the thousands of men and women who have contributed to the Magazine articles and illustrations. Fourth, the millions of members who have believed wholeheartedly and enthusiastically in the educational purpose of the National Geographic Society and have strengthened the Society by getting new members, thus enlarging its resources so that it is now able to increase and diffuse geographic researches on every continent and on every sea and in the air above.

All these members of the National Geographic Society, of whom 392 live in Columbia, Missouri, and 33,000 in the glorious state of Missouri, will be delighted and encouraged by your handsome endorsement of what the National Geographic Magazine has achieved.

On their behalf I express to you our deep gratitude for your recognition of our work and our respectful salutations to the venerable University of Missouri's outstanding School of Journalism.

W. C. Hewitt

TO W. C. HEWITT
IN RECOGNITION OF THE ENTERPRISE
AND ENLIGHTENED PHILOSOPHY
WHICH HAVE GUIDED HIM IN DEVELOPING
THE SHELBY COUNTY HERALD
INTO A MODEL OF COMMUNITY SERVICE
IN THE FIELD OF WEEKLY JOURNALISM,
FOR HIS MANY YEARS OF PARTICULAR EMPHASIS
ON AGRICULTURAL NEWS COVERAGE IN HIS AREA
AND HIS PERSONAL CONTRIBUTION TO
THE MISSOURI PRESS ASSOCIATION,
HIS OWN COMMUNITY, AND
TO THE STATE

RESPONSE, W. C. HEWITT

I am very proud and happy to receive this award. No greater honor could come to me, and I thank you, Dean English, the School of Journalism, the Board of Curators, the President of the University, and I hope that I may always prove worthy of this tribute.

Joseph Costa

TO JOSEPH COSTA
IN RECOGNITION OF
HIS NOTABLE PHOTOGRAPHIC CAREER
AS A MASTER CRAFTSMAN AND
DISCERNING REPORTER OF SIGNIFICANT EVENTS;
HIS LEADERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
AND HIS CONTINUING CRUSADE
IN BEHALF OF THE RIGHTS OF
PHOTO-JOURNALISTS

RESPONSE, JOSEPH COSTA

It is very gratifying to be the recipient of this award. The fact that it is bestowed by such an outstanding school of journalism makes it a very high honor indeed. In a sense, it is an honor which belongs to all those engaged in the field of photo-journalism. Their support of my activities, both within and without the ranks of the National Press Photographers Association, has provided me the opportunity for service for which this medal is awarded.

I think I speak for most of the professional news cameramen when I mention the basic philosophy that governs our daily activities as we do our best continually to serve the public interest. We all feel that anything worth doing is worth doing well. Out of context, that might sound like a trite remark. It becomes a basic thought, however, when you consider that only by doing our allotted tasks well, can we attain that sense of achievement, that feeling of having contributed something very necessary and worthwhile, which is so essential to the well-being of every individual over and above any tangible rewards.

I like to feel that we in news photography are doing our share in carrying on that tradition. Certainly there is equal opportunity for achievement and improvement in the lowest job or highest position. In putting the accent on professional competence, the news photographer creates his own opportunity for service and the feeling of personal accomplishment that goes with it. In addition, he benefits from increased prestige and stature in his own community.

I deeply appreciate the opportunity of putting these thoughts on the record, and my sincere thanks to the University of Missouri and the distinguished panel of judges for considering press photography worthy of this high honor.

10

Turner Catledge

TO TURNER CATLEDGE
IN RECOGNITION OF HIS ACHIEVEMENT
AS A NEWSPAPER REPORTER, WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT,
AND MANAGING EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES, HIS
NOTABLE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ABILITIES,
AND A CAREER WHICH MARKS HIM AS
FIRST OF ALL A GREAT REPORTER

RESPONSE, TURNER CATLEDGE

Dean English, I hope you will indulge me just a few seconds to thank you and all who participated with you in making this award, and to express to you my deepest gratitude for it. You have made me very happy, but I accept it, frankly, with a sense of unworthiness. Whatever judgment of merit it betokens on your part, I hope you will let me endorse over in large measure to the people with whom I have been associated over the years, and most especially to the group I am associated with now on The New York Times, for it is to them that most of it belongs.

Harry D. Guy

TO HARRY D. GUY
IN RECOGNITION OF A DISTINGUISHED 40 YEAR CAREER
IN NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING ON THE DALLAS NEWS
EXEMPLIFYING THE HIGHEST PROFESSIONAL ATTITUDES;
HIS CONSISTENT PARTICIPATION IN THE AFFAIRS OF
HIS COMMUNITY AND HIS LOVE FOR HIS ALMA MATER,
THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

RESPONSE, HARRY D. GUY

To you, Dean English, Dr. Middlebush, Dr. Mott, my devoted friends on the faculty of the University of Missouri, it is with a deep sense of humility that I accept this award for Distinguished Service in Journalism. My lifetime accomplishments could well be credited to my training here at the University, and to The Dallas News where I have been privileged to develop my career in newspaper advertising for forty years. I deeply appreciate this great honor and thank you for it.

DEAN ENGLISH:

We now have the privilege to hear from one of our medalists. Mr. Nicholas Chatelain is the permanent correspondent in the United States for the French newspaper, Le Figaro. He began his journalistic career with that publication in 1945 as an editor on the foreign desk, and in 1948 he became assistant to the chief foreign editor. He was assigned to his present position in 1949 and he works in both New York and Washington, D.C.

Mr. Chatelain was born May 28, 1913, in St. Petersburg, Russia, and left that country when he was six years old. His departure from Russia was at the time of the Bolshevik Revolution.

He later studied in England, Germany and France, and until World War II he was a semi-abstract painter in Paris.

ADDRESS BY NICHOLAS CHATELAIN:

"THE PRESS IN FRANCE AFTER WORLD WAR II"

BEFORE I TURN TO THE SUBJECT I would like to discuss with you today, that is the situation of the post war press in France, I would like to say a few words about the newspaper I have represented in Washington for nearly five years.

Le Figaro was established 130 years ago, which is to say it survived two kings, one emperor, and quite a lot of presidents of the Republic not to mention French premiers. It is not difficult for a French newspaper to outlast a premier, but, believe me, it is quite an achievement to go through three major wars.

Originally, although I bear no responsibility for the fact, Le Figaro was started as a satirical publication. The name itself—Figaro—was intended to convey an attitude of casual disrespect for established authorities. All of you know of course who Figaro was. He was the Barber of Seville, put on the stage by Beaumarchais and to music by Mozart. Nowadays this title is of course hallowed by tradition and the paper has become something of an institution. But when on a bleak day of January, 1826, the paper was first printed by one Maurice Allhoy, its columns were mainly devoted to artistic life in Paris, feminine fashions, theatrical activities, and gossip. We have kept these features but I must say they usually do not appear on the front page.

And so it went, with ups and downs, and it would be too long to go into all this in detail. In 1939 Le Figaro had already been for decades the leading morning paper in Paris and while its circulation was not a record one, it had prestige, and an impressive array of bylines and signatures.

You are undoubtedly familiar with the events which led to the defeat of the French armies in 1940 and to the German occupation. When the Allied victory was in sight, a law was enacted to the effect that no French paper that had kept on publishing under the Vichy regime would be allowed to carry on its activities.

Pierre Brisson had decided to stop the circulation of *Figaro* as early as November, 1942, rather than be forced by Vichy and the German censorship to express opinions that he knew would be hostile to the majority of our readers. *Le Figaro* resumed publication on August 23, 1944, in a semi-clandestine manner as the German garrison and the Gestapo were still active in Paris. Ten years later—that is, today—under the general directorship of Pierre Brisson, we have a daily circulation of almost half a million.

Among *Figaro's* contributors are the most famous representatives of the literary world such as Francois Mauriac, Paul Claudel, Georges Duhamel, economists such as Andre Siegfried and Raymond Aron and a staff of about 400. Not to speak of permanent correspondents abroad, who cannot compete with news agencies but are expected to send interpretative stories on the basis of their personal information and contacts, and are believed by some to be able to play bridge—or should I say golf—with chief executives

I shall turn now to a broader aspect of today's press in France. The average Frenchman does not receive his paper on his doorstep with the morning bottle of milk. He usually buys it at a newsstand on his way to his office and he gets an evening paper on his way home. Now what does he look for in his paper?

First of all he wants to be informed. And generally speaking he is well informed of domestic and international developments. Maybe less than the reader of the *New York Times*, because French papers do not have that much space, but anyway through the paper's own correspondents and the services of the leading news agencies, he is likely to have a very complete idea of what is going on in the world today.

I must qualify, however, this overall picture. French reporters, although they are given a very nice press card and some obvious facilities to carry their jobs, are not granted the absolute freedom their American colleagues enjoy over here. Covering French public life is indeed a tough beat. Relationships between the press people and official quarters are much different from what they are in the United States. France is still a highly centralized country and many government representatives still consider that an atmosphere of secrecy must be wrapped around every decision they take, however minor the decision could be. A lot of government officials consider, when interviewed by reporters, that it is none of their business to poke their noses into official activities. The right of the public to be informed of what is going on, for instance meetings of the Cabinet, has never been clearly established. And, if the basic law of 1881 protects in a very rigid fashion the right for every newspaper to express its opinions, it does not make it compulsory for the representatives of government to help the reporters in their jobs. This means that being informed of France's political decisions is more of a privilege, established on a basis of personal relations, than a right granted to any newcomer in the profession. Cooperation of French officials with the press has often been poor, nonexistent during the whole of the nineteenth century,

and it is only recently that an effort was made to have some sort of public relations setup established in the French ministries.

Still as I said the reader gets information. Guesswork sometimes takes place of direct knowledge, deductive reasoning is used in lieu of mechanized fact gathering, and interpretation, usually brilliant in a literary, stylish sense, is more often used than in the American press, but the final result is a highly effective one and I should add that it is sometimes more easily assimilated than some of the over factual American reporting.

Now the French reader wants also to be distracted from every day's routine. This is the reason why you will find, out of the twelve or fourteen daily pages of Figaro for instance, two pages entirely devoted to sports events, one to the theater and another half page that is a daily built-in literary supplement.

Other papers, notably eveningers, will carry novels or essays, on a daily installment plan, either modern or classic, or again they will publish comic strips and cartoons, mainly historical cartoons enacting famous legal cases, perfect crimes, adventures of the great lovers of history, and so on. Or again you may find feature stories which have absolutely no relevancy with today's events. How much did the Palace of Versailles cost to build? The confessions of a Nazi spy, etc. . . .

I remember that at a time when the international situation, for some reason or other, was particularly tense two years ago, a leading afternoon paper devoted its third page to a ten thousand word story on "The Source of Income of Napoleon Bonaparte." Another characteristic of the French press is the absence of the editorial page that is standard in most American newspapers. In fact many French papers never or only rarely run editorials of the type featured in the United States. The opinion function as such is entrusted to a variety of writers whose signed pieces may be published anywhere in the paper, often on page one.

Another main aspect of the post war press in France is the rising trend of advertising. France Soir for instance, with its 800,000 circulation has multiplied its advertising income ten times in the last six years, and its advertising budget is now close to 5 million dollars a year. It is unlikely however that advertising in French papers will ever expand to American proportions, simply because reading habits are different in the two countries. There is no Sunday advertisement, for the simple reason that no French daily publishes any special Sunday edition and Sunday newspapers are too busy reporting on football tournaments or bicycle races to devote much space for ads that readers won't care to look into.

I shall now briefly summarize the leading French press. In Paris itself are published 8 morning and 4 evening papers representing all shades of opinion, from the Communist to the extreme right. The figure is more or less the same as in prewar years. Incidentally, though it is a current saying that the strength of the Communist party remains the same in France, something often been poor, non-existent during the whole of the nineteenth century,

that has yet to be proven since there has been no general election since 1951, the decline of the Communist press in France has been more and more obvious every year. In 1946, the Communist paper *L'Humanite* had a circulation of close to 600,000. So had the Communist evening paper *Ce Soir*. *L'Humanite* sells less than 150,000 at the present time, and *Ce Soir* went out of business last year. *Liberation*, another Communist morning paper dropped from more than 200,000 eight years ago to less than 100,000 nowadays. Total circulation of seven provincial daily papers controlled by the Communist party has been cut in half during the same period. Of a total of 54 weeklies once in Communist hands, 30 have disappeared.

I shall conclude with a few words on the situation of the provincial press in France. One of the most significant post-war achievements has been the rise in importance both political and economic of the daily newspapers published outside Paris, in such big towns as Marseille, Lyon, or Bordeaux. Not only has their circulation greatly expanded since the prewar days, but the quality of their stories has improved to such an extent that the leading provincial newspapers can now stand comparison with those published in the capital. Therefore the Paris papers which had been accustomed to enjoy a domineering position in the provincial field, are now faced with a tough competition. In the farms of Normandy, in the mountains of Savoy, in the big industrial concentrations of northern France or the vineyards of Burgundy, the provincial reader has become gradually more demanding. Twenty years ago he used to be told in a little story published somewhere on the last page that, for instance, France had decided to engage in an alliance with the Greeks in an effort to offset German plans in the Balkans. In those days such a story was devoted a few lines. Today the French provincial reader wants to know all about NATO or EDC or even Senator McCarthy.

Until two o'clock in the morning, the editors in Lyon, or Grenoble are watching the tickers for the latest news and more often than not their paper is a subscriber to two or three of the leading wire services. I do not mean to say that President Eisenhower's press conferences get priority over local news or gossip, but hardly any reader in France ignores on a Thursday that there has been a press conference in Washington on the previous day, and has a good idea of what has been said. And he knows it in a direct way not through a Parisian refraction. One of the reasons is of course that news from Washington has become tremendously important for the French public. But the other reason is that people all over France hear much more about international events than they used to before the war. They have an enormous respect for the written word, as a solid, more or less permanent confirmation of what they have heard. And that is where we, I mean all of the French newsmen, carry a heavy responsibility. The space that we can dispose of is limited, so we must endeavor to give the essentials. We are trying to compress in one piece a number of elements—facts and figures, data, atmosphere, personal comment, implications—and be judged by the results.

MEDALISTS OF FORMER YEARS,
1930-1953.

- 1930
The New York Times
La Prensa, of Buenos Aires
 Ward A. Neff, Corn Belt Farm Dailies
 Percy S. Bullen, *London Daily Telegraph*
 E. W. Stephens, *Columbia* (Mo.) *Herald*
- 1931
The Baltimore Sun
The Manchester Guardian
 Robert P. Scripps, Scripps Howard
 Newspapers
 Houston Harte, *San Angelo* (Tex.)
Standard Times
 Henry F. Childers, *Troy* (Mo.) *Free Press*
- 1932
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
The Frankfurter Zeitung
 Casper S. Yost, *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*
 Frank W. Rucker,
Independence (Mo.) *Examiner*
- 1933
The Kansas City Star
The Japan Advertiser
The Times, of London
 Malvina Lindsay
Washington (D.C.) *Post*
 Charles G. Ross, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*
 Harry J. Grant, *Milwaukee Journal*
 J. P. Tucker, *Parkville* (Mo.) *Gazette*
- 1934
The Des Moines Register and Tribune
The Melbourne Argus, of
 Melbourne, Australia
The Churchman, of
 New York City
 Herbert W. Walker, Newspaper
 Enterprise Association
 Robert M. White
Mexico (Mo.) *Ledger*
- 1935
The Dallas (Tex.) *News*
The Montreal Star
 James Wright Brown
Editor and Publisher, New York
 Harry E. Taylor, Jr.
Traer (Iowa) *Star-Clipper*
 William Southern, Jr.
Independence (Mo.) *Examiner*
- 1936
 The New York Herald-Tribune
The Tokyo Asahi
 Frank W. Taylor, Jr., *St. Louis Star-Times*
 Earle Pearson
 Advertising Federation of America
 William R. Painter
Carrollton (Mo.) *Democrat*
- 1937
The New Orleans Times-Picayune
 Dietrick Lamade, *Grit*, Williamsport, Pa.
 Harry E. Rasmussen
Austin (Minn.) *Daily Herald*
 W. J. Sewall, *Carthage* (Mo.) *Press*
- 1938
The New York Sun
The Toronto Star
 Mary Margaret McBride
 Columbia Broadcasting System
 E. E. Swain
Kirksville (Mo.) *Daily Express*
- 1939
Louisville Courier-Journal
The Times of India
 Raymond P. Brandt,
St. Louis Post-Dispatch
 Joseph Glenn Babb, The Associated Press
 Wallace Crossley
Warrensburg (Mo.) *Star-Journal*
 H. J. Blanton
Monroe County (Paris, Mo.) *Appeal*
- 1940
The Portland Oregonian
 Lyle Campbell Wilson
 United Press Associations
 James Kelly Pool
Jefferson City (Mo.) *Capital-News*
- 1941
The Chicago Daily News
Ta Kung Pao, Chungking, China
The Southeast Missourian
 Cape Girardeau, Mo.
 Leland Stowe, *The Chicago Daily News*
 Frank H. King, The Associated Press
 Ralph H. Turner
 Newspaper Enterprise Association
 H. S. Jewell
Springfield (Mo.) Newspapers, Inc.

AWARDS FOR DISTINGUISHED SERVICE IN JOURNALISM, 1954

16

- 1942
The Cleveland Plain Dealer
 Henry T. Ewald
 Campbell-Ewald Company, Detroit
 John B. Powell
China Weekly Review, Shanghai
 Pierre J. Huss, International News Service
 John Donald Ferguson
Milwaukee Journal
- 1943
The Christian Science Monitor
El Universal, of Mexico City
 Edwin L. James, *New York Times*
 David M. Warren
Panhandle (Tex.) *Herald*
 L. Mitchell White, *Mexico* (Mo.) *Ledger*
- 1944
The Milwaukee Journal
A Noite, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
The Atlantic Monthly
 Frederic William Goudy
 John Rippey Morris
 United Press Associations
 Charles Nutter, The Associated Press
 Clarence E. Watkins, *The Chillicothe*
 (Mo.) *Constitution-Tribune*
- 1945
The Washington Post
The London Daily Express
Harper's Magazine
 Robert J. Casey, *Chicago Daily News*
 Foster B. Hailey, *New York Times*
 William E. Freeland
Taney County (Mo.) *Republican*
- 1946
The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
Gotesborgs Handels- och Sjoforts-Tidnings
The Ladies' Home Journal
 H. A. Batten, N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.
 E. Lansing Ray
The St. Louis Globe-Democrat
 Edwin Moss Williams
 United Press Associations
- 1947
The San Francisco Chronicle
 Hal Boyle, The Associated Press
 F. M. Flynn
The New York Daily News
 William L. Laurence
The New York Times
 Joseph Pulitzer
The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
 George Yates, *The Des Moines*
Register and Tribune
- 1948
The Atlanta Journal
Life
 David C. H. Lu
 Central News Agency of China
 Don D. Patterson
 Scripps-Howard Newspapers
 Inez Robb, International News Service
 Jack Shelley, *WHO*, Des Moines
 Joyce A. Swan
Minneapolis Star and Tribune
- 1949
The Memphis Commercial Appeal
The Saturday Evening Post
 Elmer Davis, ABC
 Alfonso Johnson
 John S. Knight, Knight Newspapers
- 1950
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant
The St. Louis Star-Times
 Oveta Culp Hobby, *Houston* (Tex.) *Post*
 Joe Alex Morris
 Arthur Hays Sulzberger
The New York Times
 James Todd
Moberly (Mo.) *Monitor-Index*
- 1951
 Marquis Childs
 George Horace Gallup
The Minneapolis Star and Tribune
 George H. Scruton
The Sedalia (Mo.) *Democrat*
 Lee Hills, *The Miami* (Fla.) *Herald*
- 1952
 Charles C. Clayton, *St. Louis*
Globe-Democrat
 Fairfax M. Cone, Foote, Cone & Belding
 Alexander F. Jones
Syracuse (N.Y.) *Herald-American*
The Providence Journal and The
Evening Bulletin
 Clifton M. Utley, *NBC*
 John H. Wolpers (posthumously),
Poplar Bluff (Mo.) *American Republic*
- 1953
The Washington (D.C.) *Star*
 Hugh Baillie, United Press Associations
 E. L. Dale, *The Carthage* (Mo.)
Evening Press
 Doris Fleeson
 J. J. Kilpatrick, *Richmond* (Va.)
News-Leader
 Sol Taishoff, *Broadcasting-Telecasting*
 Paul J. Thompson



1954 JOURNALISM HONOR AWARD WINNERS
Left to right: (seated) *Turner Catledge*, *W. C. Hewitt*, *Gilbert Grosvenor* (National Geographic Magazine); (standing) *Dean Earl F. English*, *Harry D. Guy*, *Nicholas Chatelain* (Le Figaro), *Louis B. Seltzer* (The Cleveland Press), *Joseph Costa*.

